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WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1922.

The Government Goes In.

Under the transportation act, under general statutory and fundamental provisions for the safety of the country and under the laws of necessity and self-preservation there is no doubt that the sovereign American nation, proceeding through its national Government, is wise and is right to assume the coal and rail powers announced yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The coal strike has drifted nearly four months, when there was no excuse for letting it drift four weeks. The coal strike got into its present crucial situation because it was allowed to drift—allowed by everybody to drift.

The railroad strike, what there is of it, is in no single respect so serious a matter as the coal strike has become. The railroad strike, what there is of it, has not been allowed to drift as the coal strike was allowed to drift. There seems to be no question that, in spite of some errors and miscalculation, the great transportation systems have been getting a grip on their shop crafts situation, demoralized for the while at the start of the shop unions' strike.

But the rail situation and the coal situation are so inextricably bound together in respect of the essential distribution of the fuel that the one problem cannot be separated from the other.

The American people, therefore, will stand with the Interstate Commerce Commission acting in this grave matter for the Government and for the nation. But when the Interstate Commerce Commission backed by the United States Government takes on this responsibility the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States Government behind it must do something.

When World Disaster Comes.

A Philadelphia physician whose leisure has been devoted to the study of volcanic disturbances predicts that "within thirty days southern Europe, northern Africa and the whole of Asia will be destroyed by earthquakes and the residents of these countries will all be killed; the western portion of the United States beyond the Rocky Mountains is also scheduled to disappear."

If the Quaker City pessimist is accurately informed, an important fraction of the inhabited land surface of the earth will survive the catastrophe. The loss of human life will be so great the human imagination will not be able to encompass it.

However, there is one grain of comfort to be extracted from the appalling situation the Philadelphia seer forecasts.

There will be enough of the habitable world left to accommodate the survivors, and there will be among those survivors enough men and women of warm hearts and generous minds to care for all the victims of the disaster for whom relief is humanly possible. There will be survivors ready and capable to grapple with the staggering problems of reconstruction. There will be survivors to do the work that must be done.

It is going to be tough, but we must do the best we can.

Rain Kills the Birds.

New England ornithologists report great mortality among the birds this summer. Unusually heavy rains have drowned fledglings and starved their fathers and mothers to death by the thousands. From a single tall chimney at one town in Maine two wheelbarrow loads of dead swallows were taken. They died of starvation, say the bird experts. Swallows, the same authorities declare, fly with their mouths open and feed on the insects with which the summer air abounds. The heavy rains this season have driven the insects to the ground. The food supply of the swallows has thus been cut off, and great numbers of the birds have died of exhaustion in the chimneys in which they nest.

But swallows are not the only birds that suffer from the rains. Those

that nest on the ground or in low bushes along the banks of streams have been severely affected. Nests with eggs in them have been swept away in flooded meadows. Young birds were drowned where they were hatched. In western Maine, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut wrens, swamp sparrows, song sparrows and red winged blackbirds are known to have perished by the hundreds; unquestionably the mortality has been greater than the reported cases. Some of the birds, those that raise only one brood in a year, have been holding unseasonably early conventions preparatory to giving up the job for the year and going back South weeks in advance of the usual time for migration. Some have already gone and are reported in Virginia on their way south long before they were due. On the other hand, birds that raise two families every season are still holding the fort against the rain, doing their tenuous best to make the second summer mornings as melodious as possible under the depressing circumstances.

Not only in New England, whence the first official mortality reports have come, but wherever this summer's rainfall has been abnormal, the losses of bird life have been heavy.

Their Good Will Message.

It is altogether fitting that among the 100 American women who sail for France to-day as members of the National Good Will delegation to convey messages of friendship from fifty American cities there should be four Gold Star Mothers.

Mrs. HERMAN H. BIRNEY and Mrs. WILLIAM ARNEY of Philadelphia, Mrs. OTTO BREWER of Wichita, Kansas, and Mrs. CLAY G. STEPHENS of Nashville, Tennessee, each had a son who died on French soil and who lies under French soil.

Perhaps these mothers thought the war in which their sons were fighting would establish a new era of good will throughout the world; perhaps they thought only that their sons were in danger. Whatever may have been their thoughts when their sons went forth to battle, they know now, as they sail for France, that the world stands as much in need of good will as it ever has.

They know, too, that the voice of the women who gave as they gave, whenever it has an opportunity of making itself heard, will plead for that good will. And when this delegation organized by the American Committee for Devastated France reaches Europe it will probably find that the mothers of France have the same thought.

A Wool Tariff by Wool Senators.

The shocking thing about the tariff duties on wool now being jammed through the United States Senate is not merely that they are extravagantly, inordinately, incomparably excessive. Other tariff duties framed by the Finance Committee and adopted by the general membership of the Senate are, from the point of view of economic sense and of consideration for the consuming public, so high as to be outrageous. The wool schedule, therefore, has plenty of bad company. But that isn't all there is to say against the wool tariff.

The worst indictment of the wool schedule and of the men responsible for it, bad as is the wool tax itself, is that the wool duties were made and are being driven through the Senate under whip and spur by United States Senators who are financially interested, directly and heavily, in the growing of sheep and the production of wool. The circumstances are flagrant.

Senator SMOOT of Utah, who in the matter of the tariff duties on wool acted virtually as chairman of the Finance Committee preparing the schedule, is in the wool business. Senator WARREN of Wyoming, one of the most powerful members of the Senate, is in the wool business. Senator GOODE of Idaho is in the wool business. Senator STANFIELD of Oregon is in the wool business. "America's largest producer of wool and mutton," his autobiography says. Senator BURSUM of New Mexico is in the wool business. Senator ORRIS of Nevada is in the wool business. Senator CAMERON of Arizona is in the wool business.

This wool growing clique holding seats in the United States Senate is so thick with other Senators from wool growing States that it can command even Democratic votes in the Senate for the unprecedented wool duties that will put money into the private pockets of the wool grower Senators making those wool duties and jamming them through.

Imagine the shock it would be to the American people to find judges in the country's highest courts deciding lawsuits in which they were financially interested—deciding the cases so as to put money into their private pockets. Imagine the scandal this would create in Congress itself and the cries that would go up there for a legislative investigation of such abhorrent judicial practices.

Yet members of the United States Senate up to their necks in the business of growing sheep and producing wool, have not hesitated to make the highest wool duties in the history of the country—have not hesitated, in a matter deeply touching their own private pockets, to put an extra wool tax on the American people estimated at not less than \$200,000,000 a year. It is possible, it is even probable,

since the Congress tariff makers are going the limit on all duties, that the Senators in question would be just as strong for their excessive wool duties if they did not have a dollar of private interest in the sheep and wool business. It is possible, it is even probable, that if they did not have a dollar in the business these Senators would put the wool duties still higher if they dared to do so, because they have simply gone tariff mad. But what do they think the American voters are going to do at the polls against a wool tariff monstrosity made by United States Senators who themselves are personally and deeply interested in the sheep and wool business, and taxing the consuming public an extra \$200,000,000 a year?

Blaming the Motion Pictures.

Another young girl has run away from home because she wanted pretty clothes. Her parents believe her discontent was caused by the motion pictures. According to her mother, she wanted to know why she couldn't dress like the girls on the screen or at least as well as some of the girls at public school.

After they read the story nobody knows how many mothers shook their heads and remarked the motion pictures are putting all kinds of notions into the heads of the young ones nowadays. No doubt they are, but there is not sufficient ground for assuming that the screen is at the bottom of waywardness and dissatisfaction with simple living.

Perhaps the motion pictures were responsible for this girl's discontent, but it seems reasonable to suppose that the clothes of the better dressed girls at public school were more active irritants than the pictures she saw. They were conspicuous in her own world—girls like herself—and she could see no reason why her clothes should not be as pretty as theirs. But the motion pictures make a world into which children and their elders escape from the oppressive limitations of their own environments.

That is particularly the case with unsophisticated persons who are not conscious of inaccuracies in the film play's reflection of life. The pictures are more likely to dull dissatisfaction as an opiate dulls pain than they are to arouse it.

Moreover, if we are to accept the word of those who write the "titles" for the picture dramas, the life that glitters is not gold. These moralists never neglect an opportunity of reminding us that the gayety of the cabaret and the hilarious party is only a hollow mockery. The screen for the most part is indefatigably moral. It always gives virtue at least a fifty-fifty deal.

Keep the City Clean.

The streets and parks of New York are dirty. Some people are saying that they are dirtier than they have been for many years, but it is difficult to judge whether or not that is true. The condition of the streets and parks goes unremarked by the average citizen for long periods, until some day his eye is held by an exceptional amount of dirt, or his attention is centered by a campaign like that which the Merchants Association has begun. Then he looks about him and discovers that he is living in a dirty city.

The fault is not wholly that of the Street Cleaning Department or of the police. A large share of it rests squarely on the shoulders of the citizen who has just discovered that his city is dirty. If every man, woman and child in New York were as careful about littering public places as they should be their city would be transformed before their eyes.

At present conditions appear to be most aggravated in the parks. Whole families of a Sunday camp themselves on newspapers and go away in the afternoon or evening, leaving the papers behind them, not in the receptacles provided but on the grass where they were sitting. Nothing does more to destroy the pleasant aspect of a park than the presence of litter. Green spaces are inviting because they have about them a freshness which rubbish, unfortunately, can remove. It would not have been difficult to make the Garden of Eden look like a pigsty.

It is not enough to say that only people who know no better clutter up the streets and parks. Such people contribute much to the city's dirt, and they should be taught to respect the rights of others. But a great deal can be done by people who do know better and yet are constantly careless. And it requires much less work to keep a city clean than to clean up a dirty one.

Bleached Flour.

The desire for whiteness in flour probably results from the idea that whiteness implies purity and cleanliness, while the slightest tinge of yellowness arouses a suspicion of inferiority in quality. Where a choice exists, white flour, even if inferior in quality, is preferred by some housekeepers. Flour having a yellow cast is not unsalable, but it is usually rated as of second quality and brings a lower price than white flour. A considerable proportion of the wheat grown in the United States produces a flour with a distinctly yellowish tint; and the color cannot be removed by the ordinary milling processes. So far as its food value

is concerned, if a difference between yellow flour and the natural white flour exists, it is likely to be in favor of the yellow article.

Inasmuch as the housekeeper demands whiteness, without reference to quality, the miller must either sell his off-color product at a lower price than white flour or make it white by artificial means. Often he does the latter by one of the various bleaching methods. For the greater part this is done by aerating the flour with air containing nitrogen oxides and ozone, which are produced by high voltage electrical discharges. These substances, produced wholly from the air, are powerful bleaching agents. Nothing is added to the flour by their use; and, so far as is known, there is nothing deleterious in bleached flour.

In the milling process most of the vitamins are removed; so also are the mineral elements, and these cannot be artificially replaced. Whether or not the bleaching process destroys the remaining vitamins has not been determined. In part, however, these are restored by the yeast.

The order of the Health Board requiring bleached flour and bakery products made therefrom to be distinctly and conspicuously labeled is justifiable, no matter in what aspect it may be considered. If it will encourage the use of flour quite as wholesome and nutritious as the natural white flour, it will accomplish a good purpose.

Jokichi Takamine.

Dr. JOKICHI TAKAMINE, the eminent scientist whose funeral was held in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday, was one of many Japanese scholars whose attainments in research and invention have inscribed their names high on the roster of public benefactors. He was a close and unerring analyst, whose constructive work in chemistry was based on his exact knowledge of the elements with which he dealt. In his own calling he ranked with the most distinguished men of his day.

But Dr. TAKAMINE was more than a great chemist, more than a leader in the splendid work of conquering the mysteries of nature for the benefit of mankind. He was a cosmopolitan with a worldwide outlook, an intelligent laborer in the cause of international peace, an ambassador of amity from one family of human beings to another.

His mentality was so resilient and alert that his absorbing scientific obligations did not obscure his vision of politics in its larger aspects. For many years he was by choice a resident of the United States, but this fact did not impair his affection for his native land. He strove to foster between Japanese and Americans that concord of feeling all enlightened men long to see permanently established. He contributed importantly from his wisdom and experience and good will to the removal of misunderstandings between individuals of the two countries and between officials of the two Governments. Indeed, his ambition to promote good feeling between America and Japan may have hastened his death, for at the time of the Washington conference, when caution counseled regard for his impaired health, his unselfish ambition led him to great exertions as an aid to the negotiators.

In Dr. TAKAMINE's death Japan has lost a great son, the United States a valuable friend and the world a scientist of high achievement.

The esteemed and always widely read *Subway Sun* urges the public to visit the Bronx Zoo, in which, it says, is "the largest collection of wild animals ever assembled." How humbly it must be in a better world he knows that his collection has been surpassed!

A flashlight pistol has been put on the market for the use of householders who wish to "discourage burglars." Burglars, however, will continue to use the old reliable shooting iron to discourage householders.

Duluth is going to give a furnished house to Walter Hoover, who won the Diamond Sculls at Henley on July 8. Nobody wants to look a gift horse in the eyes, but would not a houseboat be more appropriate?

The United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations has held its annual convention, and a count of noses disclosed that it represents 9,255 organizations having resources of \$2,890,764,621. Building and loan associations are forms of financial cooperative corporations capable, when well managed, of performing highly useful functions. Their record of disinterested, honest and efficient management is excellent. They compose a force for progress through thrift to prosperity not easily to be overestimated.

There were 136,441 boys and girls in agricultural extension clubs in 1921 for training in various phases of live stock work. These junior farmers owned last year 73,148 head of farm animals and 554,286 fowls, representing a total value of \$3,695,178, and though comparatively little was printed about them, they are fully as important to the country as even the most widely known country clubs.

Lady Moon.

The moon is a perfect lady. Though she stays out all night doiled up in a cloth of silver gown and a crown of pearly light; And also says she's fickle And changes often too, And has a dark mysterious side, She never lets us view. But she is a perfect lady. You will agree with me (Though she gets full I must admit) Alas! quite frequently, For strolling on the terrace Last night when I loved My love and kissed Lucinda's lips, The moon went under a cloud. MINNA IRVING.

Duties on Cutlery.

Rates in the New Tariff Bill Described as Prohibitive.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: As a member of the National Tariff Cutlery Committee I desire to call your attention to the prohibitive rates of duty proposed in the tariff bill for cutlery and urge that in the interests of American consumers and workers higher prices and a virtual embargo on cutlery be prevented.

The rates proposed are from ten to fifteen times as high as the present rates. They will undoubtedly increase the prices on the articles of cutlery which the housewife needs in the home, on pocket knives, on the tools which the barber uses, on shears for the dressmaker, on sheep shears that the farmer needs.

Duties of from 105 per cent to 445 per cent, are proposed for scissors, hair clippers, pruning and sheep shears; from 150 per cent to 450 per cent, on razors; from 100 per cent to 300 per cent, on table cutlery; from 140 per cent to 290 per cent, on pocket knives.

For example, pocket knives that retail now at from 25 cents to 40 cents will cost from 50 cents to \$1. These duties, which are supposedly protective, will merely give the American manufacturer a monopoly. The American consumer and worker will have to pay for the resultant increased costs. The great mass of American citizens will pay the price of the tariff blunders if the Fordney-McCumber bill, as now proposed, becomes law.

I am both a manufacturer and an importer of cutlery and therefore can better appreciate the shortsightedness of such a policy as that embodied in the tariff bill. I am a manufacturer. That is why we are taking the standpoint we are in asking for a revision of the cutlery rates. ADOLPH KASTOR. CAMILLUS, July 25.

One Great Issue.

The Right of a Man to Work When and Where He Wants to.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: As a public spirited citizen I wish to express my profound respect and appreciation for the straightforward and courageous attitude of THE NEW YORK HERALD in regard to our two national calamities: the coal strike and the railroad strike.

There is still hope for the American public while newspapers of the caliber of THE NEW YORK HERALD have the public spirit and the courage to publish such editorial articles as that entitled "The Men to Die the Cost." I am not qualified to discuss the merits or demerits of the questions involved in these strikes, nor do I presume to do so. But, in common with every fair-minded citizen, I do know that every man has the inherent and constitutional right to work when and where he may without being subjected to murder or lawless rule under which it operates.

The newspapers form the only medium through which the public gets a hearing on these questions, and since no hearing which side wins or loses the public pays the bills it is a great satisfaction to know that at least one prominent paper has the courage fearlessly to state the unvarnished truth.

The Tennent Church.

Revolutionary Memories Recalled by a New Jersey Pilgrimage.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I have made a pilgrimage to old Tennent Church near Freehold, N. J. I found it situated in a peaceful countryside, a thing apart, remote from the busy world, a shrine as it was so aptly called in your paper.

The church and cemetery are kept in excellent condition. Its history and relics are wonderfully interesting. Everybody who is able to do so should visit this place. Those who do will be well repaid, and refreshed spiritually by memories of the men and events it recalls. The ten and women of 1778 become living, human personalities. PILGRIM. ELIZABETH, N. J., July 25.

An Offer to Henry Ford.

Government Might Put Responsibility for Muscle Shoals on Him.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In regard to your editorial article "Ford's Muscle Shoals Offer" why not a counter proposition from our Government? Why not let him take the property as is, he to complete the two dams?

In the event our Government completes and undertakes to operate this great plant it is a safe prediction that within the next ten years the taxpayers will be required to put up in taxes \$50,000,000, in addition to the money required to complete the dams.

There are very few examples of Government business undertakings that have shown a profit to the Government. I note on your editorial page of the same date appears an account of Canada's recent experience in the shipping game and of her losing \$50,000,000 for her taxpayers to make up, while the Canadian Pacific makes shipping pay dividends.

Books for Tuberculosis Patients.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: We have here at Sea View Hospital a great many foreign born patients who cannot read the English language. In the cure of tuberculosis the patient must be kept busy in reading material, but in a number of cases there are no books in our library in the language with which the patient is familiar.

Will any persons who have novels or essays in Italian, Polish, Greek or Spanish for which they have no further use please send them to the hospital? They will be personally acknowledged if we have the name and address of the sender. DOROTHY ROSS CAMBER, Director Occupation Therapy Department. WEST NEW BRITTON, July 25.

Plane Next in Line.

From the *Midford (Ohio) Record*. To the "man who rocked the boat" and "did not know it was loaded" can now be added the man who says: "She skidded or we'd have been all right."

Deduction.

Wanted correspondence in the *Arkansas Countryman*. J. R. Vines went to the mail box Friday afternoon. I guess he was looking for some mail.

Misplaced Offense.

First Mosquito—You took sick. Second Mosquito—I tried to bite a man on the hip and struck armor plate.

Senators Uphold Civil Service Board.

Find It Unbiased in Its Certifications of Postmaster-ship Candidates.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Charges made recently that the Federal Civil Service Commission had been biased by political influence in its examination and certification of postmaster applicants were declared to be without foundation in a report submitted to the Senate to-day by a special committee which spent nearly three months in an investigation of the subject.

As filed, the report carried the signatures of Senators Sterling (S. D.), Colt (R. I.), and Cummins (Iowa), Republican. Senator Randall (La.), one of the Democratic members, had informed the committee it was said, that he, too, would sign the document. The other Democratic member, Senator McKellar (Tenn.), is in his home State and was unable to indicate his views with respect to the report.

The report said that while there were mistakes made in the certification of candidates for the many places, the investigation it made "would indicate that the report was a fair and accurate one, and that such as may have been due to errors of judgment and not to any wrong intent."

It added alone by the cases presented, the report stated on "this committee believes that the work of the commission was able and conscientiously performed and that political influence has not been used, or if sought to be used, has had no effect in the examinations conducted under supervision of the commission."

Rule Caused Controversy.

Further, in absolving the commission of blame, the report said it was believed that the controversy as to postmaster appointments had arisen out of the rule requiring the names of the three highest eligibles for appointment be certified by the commission to the appointing power. It added that there remained a grave question whether there would not have been less complaint had that rule been abrogated and the names of only the highest eligible submitted.

The committee members signing the report said the body had not called on members of the commission or subcommittee to explain the charges. The commission a statement covering every case which had been laid before it. The commission's readiness to furnish information caused the committee to take the course rather than go into verbal testimony, the report said.

The report said: "The committee was given to understand that the commission's records were open to it and . . . in the cases where inspection was made of the records it was found that there was more to justify the commission in its decisions than had in fact been submitted to the committee in the memorandum of the commission of individual complaints."

Of the several hundred complaints laid before the committee the report said there had been found no failure on the commission's part to observe the laws and rules under which it operates. It was added, however, that there may have been injustice done in some cases, but that the fault did not lie with the commission.

A Woman.

She wanders down the dusty street, As keen of lovelessness, As those whose fortune sets apart To smile upon and bless.

She pauses by a florist's shop, Her wistful eyes alight, With hunger for the violets And roses red and white.

The favored draw their skirts aside With querulous distaste, Least they be soiled by one least touch Of her they call unchaste.

If they would give a kindly glance, Or just one fragrant sign, They might avert the tragedy Of shame that seems her doom.

But, dull to all they do not know, They neither dream nor guess, That this is common to them both: The love of lovelessness.

Place Name Lore.

Time Works Many Changes in Geographic Names.

From the *Saturday Review*. Where local features do not suggest the origin of a place name, we have to go back to a person, whose name is generally shown by a "place" in "it" or "at," and we cannot disregard such a solution because the personal name is otherwise unrecorded in old English. Many "rude forefathers of the hamlet" have sunk out of memory even in our time.

Sometimes a name in its latest form remains surprisingly full like Harrogate, in which we again find a mere fragment, like Elstree representing "Tidwulf's tree." Chalk appears in Chalkhill and Chelsea, neither of which has a chalky soil. White colored ground is suggested as the origin of the former, or it may have been a chalk deposit. "Chalk" is the wharf where the chalk was landed, the latter part of the word being "thite" or wharf. This is clearly marked in the earlier forms. Otherwise we might suppose the ending was "ey," island, as in Thorney, the island of Thorns that became Westminster. Steyne, the "thite of St. Dunstons," is the wharf where the chalk was landed, the latter part of the word being "thite" or wharf. This is clearly marked in the earlier forms. Otherwise we might suppose the ending was "ey," island, as in Thorney, the island of Thorns that became Westminster. 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